



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING AUG. 28, 1953

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The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress

Smithereens? As Members of Congress fretted over Russia's progress in the hydrogen bomb race, foreign aid chief Harold E. Stassen reported a big speed-up in deliveries of arms to the free world. Total U.S. military aid deliveries reached \$2.4 billion in the first half of 1953.

Adm. Radford said the Soviet hydrogen blast necessitates review of U.S. defenses, but Rep. Patterson (R Conn.) opposed a shift in emphasis from striking power to defense. Patterson stood on the "no" side of a dispute over greater disclosure of atomic facts. Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Strauss warned that the U.S. atom stockpile is not a "complete deterrent" to aggression, although Chairman Cole (R N.Y.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee predicted we'll stay ahead in the race.

Subversion

"Interlocking subversion" has seeped through government departments, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee reported, charging that the executive branch through the years has failed to act on FBI warnings of espionage.

The Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Jenner (R Ind.) urged extension of the perjury statute of limitations and enactment of the witness immunity bill.

Deputy Public Printer Cole disputed testimony that Edward Rothschild had stolen a secret code from the Government Printing Office. Investigations Subcommittee Chairman McCarthy (R Wis.) said the GPO affair might be "more important than the Hiss case."

Perjury?

Transcripts of testimony at hearings investigating Rev. Jack McMichael were sent to the Justice Department for possible perjury action.

The government asked the courts to reinstate four perjury indictment counts against Owen Lattimore.

Lawyers' Convention

Secretary of State Dulles, speaking before the American Bar Association, advocated revision of the UN Charter in 1955. He also told the ABA he opposes

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

the Bricker amendment to restrict treaty powers, but the convention stood by the measure.

Sen. Kefauver (D Tenn.) asked the lawyers to sponsor a program to revise Congressional committee rules.

Trade

Praising it as "a most valuable contribution," President Eisenhower released a report in which Lewis W. Douglas urged freer trade to bolster "precarious and fragile" free world unity. The U.S., Douglas said, can "no longer pursue the protectionist policies of a debtor nation and hope to escape discrimination against American products..."

Public Power

Interior Secretary McKay promised continued federal reclamation and power activity "whenever economically feasible and justified."

Sen. Mansfield (D Mont.) called the McKay speech "loosely worded." He said the Democrats encouraged local power development right along, and did not foster a government power monopoly.

Politics

Rep. Scott (R Pa.) accused Republican "obstructionists" in Congress of "continued sniping" at their President from force of habit.

The GOP expanded plans for a Chicago meeting Sept. 18 and 19, converting it to a counter-offensive against the Democratic rally Sept. 14 and 15.

Adlai Stevenson announced he will report to the President on his world tour, and said "McCarthyism" was the question raised most frequently abroad.

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Story of the Week...

THE STATES' "DISAGREEING" SENATORS

"Solid" GOP Teams Average 81.2 Per Cent Accord, Democrats 81.1;

"Mixed" Delegations Vote Alike Only 48.9 Per Cent Of Time

The "average" U.S. Senator disagreed with his state teammate on about one vote in four in 83rd Congress, first-session, roll calls on which both Senators recorded stands, according to a Congressional Quarterly study. Counted as stands were votes, pairs, announcements, and answers to CQ's poll.

State teams in the Senate whose members were both Republican agreed on legislation slightly more often, on the average, than did the partners in all-Democratic Senate delegations. (For state-by-state analysis, see chart, p. 1114.)

1,055 OUT OF 1,299

The GOP Senators in the 18 "solid" Republican states agreed on 1,055 roll calls out of 1,299 occasions when both Members voted, paired or announced stands. The average was 81.2 per cent. This compares with 79 per cent in the 82nd Congress, when 17 states had solid Republican delegations.

The 18 "solid" Democratic states' Senators agreed 1,033 times out of 1,273, for an average of 81.1 per cent, a drop from the 85.6 per cent of the 82nd Congress' 19 solid Democratic states.

Per cent of agreement in the 12 "mixed" states was 48.9. This represented 415 agreements out of 849 times when both legislators voted, paired or announced.

Eleven states have both Democratic and Republican Senators, and one state, Oregon, is represented by one Republican and one independent.

During the two years of the 82nd Congress, Senators for 12 mixed states -- the lineup of mixed states was different -- agreed 50.6 per cent of the time, on the average.

During 1953, agreement for the 48 state delegations, irrespective of party affiliation, averaged 73.2 per cent. This represented 2,503 agreements out of 3,421 times both of a state's Senators voted on the same issue.

The per cent of agreement for 1951-1952 was 74.4.

The Senate's median figure -- the midpoint, with just as many statistical individuals lying above it as below -- for 1953 was 78.6 per cent.

During the first session of the 83rd Congress, the average mixed state's duo disagreed on about every other vote, while solid delegations disagreed on about one vote in five. Over-all, the delegations disagreed on approximately one vote in four.

Altogether there were 3,421 times when both members of a state's Senate team went on the record on the same roll call, either agreeing or disagreeing. Taking into account a few temporary Senate vacancies, there were 4,247 times during the session's 89 roll-call votes when each state's colleagues could have registered their views on the same issue. They made use of 80.6 per cent of the opportunities.

The one out of five times that both Senators of a state did not go on the record resulted from absence from roll-call votes and failure to pair or announce stands on the part of one or both Senators.

No Senate team was in disagreement 100 per cent of the time, nor was any delegation in complete accord.

REPUBLICAN RECORD

The Senate's harmony scale extended from 95 per cent agreement, for Utah Republicans Wallace F. Bennett and Arthur V. Watkins, down to 24 per cent for "mixed" Arizona, represented by Barry M. Goldwater (R) and Carl Hayden (D). Goldwater defeated ex-Sen. Ernest McFarland (D) in 1952. Arizona's agreement percentage was 93 in the 82nd Congress.

Styles Bridges and the late Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire were the "disagreeingest" Republicans, balloting together only 49 per cent of the time. Next lowest agreement among Republicans was between Wisconsin's Joseph R. McCarthy and Alexander Wiley, who scored 55 per cent. Pennsylvania's James H. Duff and Edward Martin agreed 72 per cent of the times both men voted, paired or announced stands.

Connecticut's newly elected team of Prescott Bush and William A. Purtell compiled a 92 per cent agreement record, ranking right behind Utah among Republican agreement leaders. Henry C. Dworshak and Herman Welker (Idaho) agreed 91 per cent of the time. John W. Bricker and the late Robert A. Taft (Ohio) stood together on 89 per cent of the votes on which both were recorded.

DEMOCRATIC SCORES

The Democratic teammates who found it hardest to agree were Arkansas' J. W. Fulbright and John L. McClellan. They saw eye-to-eye only 51 per cent of the time in the first session. They also were lowest in agreement among Democrats in the 82nd Congress, when their harmony record was 70 per cent.

High Democratic agreement was found between Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. and Stuart Symington (Mo.), 91 per cent; Harley M. Kilgore and Matthew M. Neely (W.Va.), 90 per cent; Henry M. Jackson and Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), 89 per cent.

Highest agreement in the "mixed" states occurred in Delaware, where J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D) and John J. Williams (R) agreed almost three times in four, or 73 per cent.

Here are the "high" and "low" delegations:

SOLID REPUBLICAN (18)

Highs

Utah (Bennett-Watkins)	95%
Connecticut (Bush-Purtell)	92
Idaho (Dworshak-Welker)	91
Ohio (Bricker-Taft)	89

Lows

New Hampshire (Bridges-Tobey)	49
Wisconsin (McCarthy-Wiley)	55
Pennsylvania (Duff-Martin)	72

SOLID DEMOCRATIC (18)

Highs

Missouri (Hennings-Symington)	91%
West Virginia (Kilgore-Neely)	90
Washington (Jackson-Magnuson)	89
Alabama (Hill-Sparkman)	88
Montana (Mansfield-Murray)	88
North Carolina (Hoey-Smith, Lennon*)	88

Lows

Arkansas (Fulbright-McClellan)	51
Louisiana (Ellender-Long)	70
New Mexico (Anderson-Chavez)	74
Florida (Holland-Smathers)	74

*Sen. Willis Smith (D N.C.) died June 26. Alton A. Lennon (D) was sworn in as his successor July 15.

MIXED STATES (12)

Highs

Delaware (Frear, D - Williams, R)	73%
Kentucky (Clements, D - Cooper, R)	67
Nevada (Malone, R - McCarran, D)	66

Lows

Arizona (Goldwater, R - Hayden, D)	24%
Oregon (Cordon, R - Morse, I)	32
Colorado (Johnson, D - Millikin, R)	34

Three Republican teams and two Democratic teams agreed more than 90 per cent of the time both Senators took stands on roll-call votes, while eight GOP and 10 Democratic teams scored between 80 and 89 per cent.

The distribution:

Agreement %	Rep.	Dem.	Mixed	Total
90-99	3	2	0	5
80-89	8	10	0	18
70-79	5	5	1	11
60-69	0	0	3	3
50-59	1	1	1	3
40-49	1	0	4	5
30-39	0	0	2	2
20-29	0	0	1	1
Total	18	18	12	48

New Delegations

The 1952 elections brought 15 new men to the Senate as a result of elections in 14 states (Connecticut elected two.). Only 11 men, however, replaced Senators of the opposite political party. Seven Republicans replaced Democrats, four democrats took over from Republicans. Three Republicans (in Arizona, Kentucky and Wyoming) broke up "solid" Democratic states, while Connecticut GOP's swept two Democratic seats.

Democrats broke up solid GOP rule in Massachusetts while making their holdings solid in Missouri, Montana, and Washington. Republicans made solid GOP states of Maryland and Michigan.

Following are states with a delegation political change as a result of the 1952 election, and the agreement records of the new and old delegations. Present delegations are listed, with new Senators named first. (Both Connecticut Senators are new.)

GOP GAINS	1953 %	82nd Cong. %
Arizona (Goldwater, R - Hayden, D)	24	93
Connecticut (Bush, R - Purtell, R)	92	91
Kentucky (Cooper, R - Clements, D)	67	92
Maryland (Beall, R - Butler, R)	86	69
Michigan (Potter, R - Ferguson, R)	86	40
Wyoming (Barrett, R - Hunt, D)	61	92

DEMOCRATIC GAINS

Mass. (Kennedy, D - Saltonstall, R)	49	87
Missouri (Symington, D - Hennings, D)	91	33
Montana (Mansfield, D - Murray, D)	88	31
Washington (Jackson, D - Magnuson, D)	89	45

AGREEMENT SHIFT

Some states, without change in representation, showed marked change in agreement from the 82nd Congress to the first session of the 83rd.

Colorado's Edwin C. Johnson (D) and Eugene D. Millikin (R) agreed only 34 per cent of the time in 1953, halving their 82nd Congress percentage of 68.

The states with a change of 10 per cent or more and no change in representation:

	83rd	82nd	Change
Colo. (Johnson, D - Millikin, R)	34	68	-34
Ark. (Fulbright, D - McClellan, D)	51	70	-19
Ore. (Cordon, R - Morse, I)	32	51	-19
Wis. (McCarthy, R - Wiley, R)	55	72	-17
N.D. (Langer, R - Young, R)	83	69	+14
R.I. (Green, D - Pastore, D)	78	89	-11
Del. (Frear, D - Williams, R)	73	63	+10
Pa. (Duff, R - Martin, R)	72	62	+10
N.M. (Anderson, D - Chavez, D)	74	84	-10
S.D. (Case, R - Mundt, R)	78	88	-10

Areas of Accord

In Taxes and Economic Policy and Foreign Policy votes, several states' solons agreed on all questions where both Senators took stands. But in another important category, Appropriations, every state's delegation disagreed at least once. There were 32 Appropriation, 19 Foreign Policy and 25 Taxes and Economic Policy votes in the first session.

While no regional pattern appeared among states whose Senators always agreed on the taxes and economic policy votes, delegations in 100 per cent accord on foreign policy were all from Southern and New England states. Senators of one state, North Carolina, registered no disagreements on roll-call votes in either category.

States whose Senators never split on votes in these specific categories are listed below, with the number of times they agreed.

TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY (25 votes)

Times
Agreed

California (Knowland, R - Kuchel, R)	25
Kansas (Carlson, R - Schoeppel, R)	25
Montana (Mansfield, D - Murray, D)	25
Utah (Bennett, R - Watkins, R)	25
Washington (Jackson, D - Magnuson, D)	25
West Virginia (Kilgore, D - Neely, D)	21
North Carolina (Hoey, D - Lennon, D, Smith D)	20
Ohio (Bricker, R - Taft, R)	17

FOREIGN POLICY (19 votes)

Connecticut (Bush, R - Purtell, R)	15
Alabama (Hill, D - Sparkman, D)	13
Vermont (Aiken, R - Flanders, R)	13
North Carolina (Hoey, D - Lennon, D, Smith, D)	8
Texas (Daniel, D - Johnson, D)	8

Agreements and disagreements among Senators with the most accord on votes dealing with federal spending:

APPROPRIATIONS (32 votes)

Times
Agreed Times
Disagreed

Utah (Bennett, R - Watkins, R)	25	1
Montana (Mansfield, D - Murray, D)	19	1
Georgia (George, D - Russell, D)	14	1
Idaho (Dworshak, R - Welker, R)	25	2
Conn. (Bush, R - Purtell, R)	26	3
Tenn. (Gore, D - Kefauver, D)	23	3
Mo. (Hennings, D - Symington, D)	20	3

Least Agreement

In Foreign Policy and Taxes and Economic Policy, the states showing least agreement were in the West and Midwest. No geographical pattern appeared in Appropriations disagreement. Here are states whose Senators agreed least in the three roll call groupings.

	FOREIGN POLICY	Times Agreed	Times Disagreed
Colo. (Johnson, D - Millikin, R)	5	10	
Ariz. (Goldwater, R - Hayden, D)	6	8	
Ill. (Dirksen, R - Douglas, D)	8	9	
Wis. (McCarthy, R - Wiley, R)	7	7	

TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

Ill. (Dirksen, R - Douglas, D)	1	23
Minn. (Humphrey, D - Thye, R)	1	23
Ariz. (Goldwater, R - Hayden, D)	2	22
Ore. (Cordon, R - Morse, I)	3	22
Colo. (Johnson, D - Millikin, R)	4	20
Iowa (Gillette, D - Hickenlooper, R)	5	18

APPROPRIATIONS

Ariz. (Goldwater, R - Hayden, D)	3	28
Ore. (Cordon, R - Morse, I)	5	18
Colo. (Johnson, D - Millikin, R)	11	19
Mass. (Kennedy, D - Saltonstall, R)	13	15
Fla. (Holland, D - Smathers, D)	15	16
Minn. (Humphrey, D - Thye, R)	15	16
Wis. (McCarthy, R - Wiley, R)	10	11

HOUSE COMPARISON

Because Senators are elected "at large" -- that is, by all the people in a state -- agreement and disagreement becomes a significant figure. Both solons have the same constituents, and, presumably both are subjected to similar pressures, economic factors and geographical circumstances.

Because of the absence of these factors, agreement comparisons for the House of Representatives, where Members from the same state often represent widely varying constituencies, are less meaningful.

For example, CQ compared the records of Ohio Republican Reps. Frances P. Bolton and Oliver P. Bolton -- the first mother and son team to serve in Congress. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 549.) Mrs. Bolton is now serving her eighth consecutive term. She succeeded her late husband at a special election in 1940. Her son is a "freshman," elected in 1952.

They represent districts which have little in common. Mrs. Bolton represents the 22nd which is Cleveland and suburbs, while Mr. Bolton hails from the 11th, an agricultural area in the Northeastern part of the state.

There were 71 House roll calls in the first session. On 65 of these, the Bolton's both voted, paired or announced stands. They agreed 62 times, disagreed only three. Two disagreements were in votes on public housing. Mrs. Bolton voted to provide 35,000 "starts" -- the House at first voted none -- and opposed the successful conference report which pegged starts at 20,000. Mr. Bolton opposed the 35,000-starts proposal but voted to accept the compromise. Mother and son split on reducing funds for soil conservation, Mr. Bolton voting "no."

How Senators Agreed, Disagreed

1. Total number of times a state's Senators agreed, when both recorded stands, in the course of 89 roll calls during 1953.
2. Total times they disagreed, when both voted, were paired "for" or "against," announced stands or answered CQ Poll.
3. Percentage of agreement on roll-call votes on which both of a state's Senators recorded stands during the first session, 83rd Congress.
4. Percentage of agreement of the state's 82nd Congress Senate delegation, when both recorded stands, in the course of 331 votes during 1951-1952.
5. Number of times a state's Senators agreed (when both recorded stands) during 1953 in the course of 32 roll calls on Appropriations.
6. Number of times they disagreed in stands on Appropriations.
7. Number of times they agreed (when both recorded stands) in the course of 19 foreign policy votes taken during 1953.
8. Number of times they disagreed in stands on foreign policy.
9. Number of times a state's Senators agreed (when both recorded stands) during 25 roll calls on Taxes and Economic Policy in 1953.
10. Number of times they disagreed in stands on Taxes and Economic Policy.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
ALABAMA	70	10	88	97	26	5	13	0	21	2	MAINE	*	73	16	82	78	24	8	15	4	22	3	OHIO	32	4	89	88	5	1	3	3	17	0
Hill (D)											Payne (R)											Bricker (R)											
Sparkman (D) **											Smith (R) **											Taft (R) **(3)											
ARIZONA *	19	60	24	93	3	28	6	8	2	22	MARYLAND *	70	11	86	69	22	5	14	3	22	3	OKLAHOMA	43	11	80	82	16	4	13	3	6	1	
Goldwater (R)											Beall (R)											Kerr (D) **											
Hayden (D)											Butler (R)											Monroney (D)											
ARKANSAS	35	34	51	70	14	14	6	5	11	12	MASS. *	33	34	49	87	13	15	11	2	4	15	OREGON	24	50	32	51	5	18	11	5	3	22	
Fulbright (D)											Kennedy (D)											Cordon (R) **											
McClellan (D) **											Saltonstall (R) **											Morse (I)											
CALIFORNIA *	73	11	87	89	25	7	12	3	25	0	MICHIGAN *	72	12	86	40	25	6	14	3	20	3	PENNSYLVANIA	47	18	72	62	16	10	6	2	17	4	
Knowland (R)											Ferguson (R) **											Duff (R)											
Kuchel (R) **											Potter (R)											Martin (R)											
COLORADO	28	54	34	68	11	19	5	10	4	20	MINNESOTA	38	46	45	49	15	16	14	3	1	23	RHODE ISLAND	60	17	78	89	16	12	14	3	24	1	
Johnson (D) **											Humphrey (D) **											Green (D) **											
Millikin (R)											Thye (R)											Pastore (D)											
CONNECTICUT *	73	6	92	91	26	3	15	0	23	2	MISSISSIPPI	56	15	79	84	19	5	13	3	17	5	SOUTH CAR.	65	11	86	81	22	6	12	2	21	3	
Bush (R)											Eastland (D) **											Johnston (D)											
Purtell (R)											Stennis (D)											Maybank (D) **											
DELAWARE	58	22	73	63	19	5	15	3	14	11	MISSOURI *	68	7	91	33	20	3	15	2	22	1	SOUTH DAK.	64	18	78	88	19	7	14	5	20	5	
Frear (D) **											Hennings (D)											Case (R)											
Williams (R)											Symington (D)											Mundt (R) **											
FLORIDA	61	21	74	82	15	16	11	2	23	2	MONTANA *	65	9	88	31	19	1	13	4	25	0	TENNESSEE *	62	11	85	73	23	3	9	6	23	1	
Holland (D)											Mansfield (D)											Gore (D)											
Smathers (D)											Murray (D) **											Kefauver (D) **											
GEORGIA	45	9	83	82	14	1	9	4	13	1	NEBRASKA *	42	8	84	85	9	2	9	2	18	3	TEXAS *	56	11	84	91	22	7	8	0	20	4	
George (D)											Butler (R)											Daniel (D)											
Russell (D) **											Griswold (R) **											Johnson (D) **											
IDAHO	75	7	91	92	25	2	18	1	21	3	NEVADA	35	18	66	70	7	5	10	4	9	7	UTAH	79	4	95	89	25	1	16	3	25	0	
Dworshak (R) **											Malone (R)											Bennett (R)											
Welker (R)											McCarran (D)											Watkins (R)											
ILLINOIS	30	42	42	38	14	6	8	9	1	23	NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	21	49	53	3	4	3	2	5	13	VERMONT	53	15	78	77	18	5	13	0	15	10	
Dirksen (R)											Bridges (R) **											Aiken (R)											
Douglas (D) **											Tobey (R) **(1)											Flanders (R)											
INDIANA	52	15	78	85	18	8	8	2	16	3	NEW JERSEY	71	15	83	80	24	5	13	6	22	3	VIRGINIA	55	12	82	88	16	8	11	2	17	2	
Capehart (R)											Hendrickson (R) **											Byrd (D)											
Jenner (R)											Smith (R)											Robertson (D) **											
IOWA	28	33	46	45	7	6	8	6	5	18	NEW MEXICO	35	12	74	84	7	6	9	2	12	1	WASHINGTON *	73	9	89	45	20	6	17	1	25	0	
Gillette (D) **											Anderson (D) **											Jackson (D)											
Hickenlooper (R)											Chavez (D)											Magnuson (D)											
KANSAS	60	20	75	83	15	9	10	8	25	0	NEW YORK	27	22	55	56	7	6	8	1	4	13	WEST VIRGINIA	86	7	90	92	26	4	10	1	21	0	
Carlson (R)											Ives (R)											Kilgore (D)											
Schoeppel (R) **											Lehman (D)											Neely (D) **											
KENTUCKY *	52	26	67	92	17	8	12	5	14	10	NORTH CAR.	56	8	88	84	18	6	8	0	20	0	WISCONSIN	37	30	55	72	10	11	7	7	13	11	
Clements (D)											Hoey (D)											McCarthy (R)											
Cooper (R) **											Smith (D) **(2)											Wiley (R)											
LOUISIANA	62	26	70	75	17	14	14	5	21	4	NORTH DAKOTA	62	13	83	69	23	6	14	1	14	5	WYOMING *	43	27	61	92	11	6	14	4	11	13	
Ellender (D) **											Langer (R)											Hunt (D) **											
Long (D)											Young (R)																						

* Change in delegation (from 1952).

** Seat up for election in 1954.

(1) Died July 24, 1953.

(2) North Carolina figure includes 25 agreeing votes

and 3 disagreeing votes cast by Alton A. Lennon,

sworn in July 15, 1953.

(3) Died July 31, 1953.

World Without Weapons?

INFORMAL COMMITTEE LOBBIES FOR DISARMAMENT

Is universal disarmament an attainable goal in today's world of bomb-building races and war threats?

Some experienced Washington lobbyists believe that it is. What's more, they are working to prove that this is so by lobbying for disarmament on Capitol Hill and across the nation.

The effort is being carried on by an informal committee created at a meeting in Philadelphia last fall. Main objective of the group, called the Interim Committee of the Disarmament Workshop, is to stimulate more active interest in disarmament, in the United States and the United Nations.

Among organizations currently interested in disarmament are the Federation of American Scientists, American Association for the United Nations, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Americans for Democratic Action, CIO, YMCA, YWCA, National Council of Churches, and Americans Veterans Committee.

Much of the committee's drive, however, comes from three organizations -- the Friends Committee on National Legislation, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and United World Federalists.

Some of its organizers say the present drive is "more practical" than any disarmament effort of the past, primarily because it recognizes the need for a strong military machine in the U.S. until a fool-proof system of international inspection is adopted; and that it is backed by more concrete, thorough effort.

SAY DISARMAMENT "ONLY OUT"

They say their campaign is gaining momentum through a growing realization of large numbers of people that universal disarmament "is the only 'out'."

Some of the leading personalities behind the Interim Committee are:

E. Raymond Wilson, executive secretary of the Friends Committee on National Legislation (CQ Weekly Report, p. 418). Wilson is a 56-year-old legislative specialist who is recognized as one of the most effective religious lobbyists in Washington. He has been "profoundly interested" in disarmament ever since he worked in Geneva during the early days of the League of Nations.

Mrs. Annalee Stewart, Washington representative for the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. An ordained Methodist minister and a registered lobbyist, Mrs. Stewart has worked for the cause of world peace and armament reduction for many years. She is one of the best-known women lobbyists.

Harry Hollins, executive vice-president of the United World Federalists. Hollins is a former investment banker who became interested in disarmament between the two world wars. Although he lives in New York, he is frequently in Washington, and is said to "know the ropes of getting things done."

Dr. Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War. Dr. Libby is the pioneer Washington lobbyist working for disarmament. Now 80, Dr. Libby is a former Congregational minister who was an American Friends Service Committee official assigned to help rebuild French peasants' homes after World War I.

THE BEGINNING

The Disarmament Workshop got its start last fall, when its leaders decided the times called for a new, sustained effort toward world disarmament. They joined with other groups in sponsoring the one-day conference in Philadelphia Sept. 19, 1952. This led to a two-day "workshop" on the subject in Washington Jan. 16-17.

Two major steps were taken at this meeting. First, an interim committee, headed by Wilson, was set up to draft a disarmament resolution for introduction in the Senate. Secondly, the Workshop was made a continuing affair, through an action committee of which Wilson was named chairman.

After several weeks, in collaboration with Sens. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) and John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), the drafting group produced a resolution. This was introduced in the Senate June 3 by Flanders and Sparkman along with 32 co-sponsors, most of whom had been contacted by the movement's leaders.

S Con Res 32 recommended that the President establish machinery to study problems and methods for attainment of enforceable disarmament through the United Nations. It further urged that some of the funds saved through disarmament go for elimination of poverty, illiteracy and disease abroad. And it provided specifically for UN inspection, control and police protection.

Beginning July 14 similar resolutions were sponsored in the House by Reps. Leslie Arends (R Ill. -- H Con Res 132) and Brooks Hays (D Ark. -- H Con Res 133), and at least 33 colleagues.

Still another disarmament resolution, S Con Res 27, had been introduced in the Senate May 1 by Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) and 13 others. It was similar to a resolution introduced in 1950 by the late Sen. Brien-McMahon (D Conn.).

A subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was appointed, with Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) as head. On July 24 this group reported to the Senate a new disarmament resolution (S Con Res 46), said to have been prepared by the State Department. Most Workshop members considered this a "greatly weakened version." It was passed unanimously by voice vote July 29.

WORKSHOP COMMITTEE

Meanwhile, the Workshop's continuing committee had started to work on a three-pronged program: Contact Congressmen in an effort to drum up support for disarmament legislation; conduct a campaign of discussion seminars and printed information at the community level; and lobby for a larger staff of experts within the State.

Department to work out a universal disarmament proposal, including replacement of the Baruch Plan (which was presented when it was generally believed the U.S. had an atom-bomb monopoly). The latter step is considered necessary because, in the opinion of the Committee, atomic controls alone will not bring peace.

These objectives will be sought by Workshop members through the Congressional recess, and during the second session.

The Committee will serve as clearing house and coordinator of the efforts of individual members. Women's International League, Friends' Committee and United World Federalists all have long-established facilities for carrying on such a program. The League and the Committee are registered under the lobby law. United World Federalists registered in 1950.

WOMENS INTERNATIONAL

Oldest of the groups formed to promote world peace, the Women's International League was founded in 1915 by Jane Addams. It has 50,000 members in 21 states and 34 different nations.

Many of its members have been attending the League's international congress in Paris, seeking international cooperation in support of the efforts of Disarmament Workshop.

Sparking the League's disarmament activities is its Committee on World Disarmament and World Development, with offices in the new Carnegie Foundation Building in Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. The League's Washington headquarters is at 1734 F St., N.W.

Mrs. Stewart is said to supply much of the direction for the League's letter-writing campaigns, institutes, study groups and public meetings, and training courses for public leadership held in various parts of the nation. Last year a report filed for the League reported spending of \$30,136 for legislative activities.

In addition to disarmament, the League promotes strengthening of UN through surrender of national sovereignty in "defined international spheres;" protection of human rights through adequate minimum wage, fair employment practices and other means; and more liberal admission of displaced persons to the U.S.

FRIENDS COMMITTEE

Possibly the most active single member of the disarmament coalition, the Friends Committee on National Legislation, got its start in 1940, when E. Raymond Wilson was sent to Washington by the American Friends Service Committee (a religious group working for world peace) to press for legislation affecting conscientious objectors. Wilson saw a need for a permanent group to influence legislation, got Quaker leaders interested and in 1943 the Committee sent out its first bulletin.

The Committee has no official connection with AFSC, which engages in religious work abroad and educational work at home. Both committees are members of the Religious Society of Friends.

FCNL is keeping its constituents informed of disarmament developments through periodic newsletters, officials' speeches, seminars and discussion groups.

Legislative policy for the Committee is formulated at an annual meeting in Philadelphia each January, on the basis of suggestions from Quaker leaders over the nation. This policy includes, beside disarmament, support of more liberal immigration policies, supplemental funds for UN technical assistance, extension of reciprocal trade, and opposition to UMT.

In 10 years FCNL's budget has grown from \$15,000 to \$50,000 (funds come from voluntary contributions and subscriptions to its legislative letter). Last year it reported spending \$45,406.

Chairman of FCNL's general committee is David Henley, economics professor at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. Richard H. Rhoades, a Moorestown, N.Y., manufacturer, heads its executive committee.

WORLD FEDERALISTS

Baby of the more active world peace and disarmament groups is United World Federalists. Organized in 1947, through a merger of five world-federalist groups, UWF now has 25,000 members in all 48 states. Its major objectives are universal disarmament and development of UN into a world federalist government with adequate powers to make laws to maintain world peace.

Much of UWF's strength comes through the public and private connections of its top officers. President is Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature. Vice presidents include Cass Canfield, chairman of the board of Harper & Brothers publishing company; Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, philanthropist; Walter P. Reuther, head of CIO; Robert E. Sherwood, playwright; Grenville Clark, Dublin, N.H., lawyer; and George Olmsted, board chairman of Hawkeye Casualty Company.

Much of the organization's administrative work is done by Mrs. Helen Shuford, a Smith College graduate and social worker who serves as executive director.

Harry Hollins is chairman of UWF's legislative committee. One of its objectives is said to be to have hearings held by the House Foreign Affairs Committee on House disarmament resolutions before the second session. Policy of the group is established at its annual convention.

NCPW

A fourth active member of Disarmament Workshop is the National Council for Prevention of War. Founded in 1921 to promote the success of the Washington Conference for Limitation of Naval Armament, the Council generally was considered the strongest peace organization in America during the late twenties and early thirties.

With 150 members, the Council is aiding in the current disarmament drive through letters to Congressmen and its members. Most of these are written by James Finucane, an ex-newspaperman who serves as associate secretary. The Council's statement filed with the House listed spending of \$37,920.

JOHNSON ON AID

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) said Aug. 26 France and Italy "must set their houses in order" before he will vote for any more foreign aid bills. He added that the "key to Europe is Germany."

Lobby Registrations

Several ex-Congressmen have registered or re-registered under the lobby law recently. Among latest registrants is ex-Rep. Wesley E. Disney (D Okla., 1931-45), now a Washington lawyer, who registered Aug. 18 on behalf of a new client. Disney earlier had gone on record as representing 15 large firms and associations. (See CQ Weekly Report, page 756.)

Other former legislators who have filled out the lobby form in recent months, or whose firms have registered, include ex-Sens. Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont., 1923-47), and John A. Danaher (R Conn., 1939-45); Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.), who was in both House (1935-39) and Senate (1939-51); and ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis., 1945-47; 1949-51) and Thomas H. Burke (D Ohio, 1949-51).

Recent registrations:

THOMAS J. GREEN and EDWARD SIMONE, 70 Pine St., New York City

Wesley E. Disney filed Aug. 18. He told CQ that Green and Simone, who are certified public accountants, represent seven large banks. These favor the proposed repeal of the tax on preferred stock of banks which have made loans or issued preferred stock to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

"I am going to try to persuade the House Ways and Means Committee to drop this tax as it considers general tax revision between now and next January," he said.

Disney stated that his new registration will continue "during the pendency of the present proposed bill for general tax revision." He said he has received a retainer of \$2,500 from Edward Simone, and that his additional fee is undetermined.

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS OF AMERICA, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

Thomas H. Burke filed in support of all legislation "favorable to national peace, security, democracy, prosperity and general welfare," and opposing measures detrimental to these objectives.

Specifically, Burke told CQ, UAW is working for amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act; continuation of reciprocal trade; passage of civil rights legislation; adequate public health; measures to aid small business and ensure sufficient income to farmers; strengthen social security and unemployment insurance coverage; and improve civil service laws.

UAW is also interested in "general labor legislation" and all appropriations affecting the Labor Department, he added.

Burke told CQ his legislative retainer is \$115 weekly.

pressures on congress

AMERICAN FINANCE CONFERENCE, 176 West Adams St., Chicago

ACACIA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington

ADOLPH VON ZEDLITZ, 100 Park Avenue, New York City

The law firm of Lucas and Thomas, 1025 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. registered on behalf of all three clients. On behalf of the Conference, a group of independent finance companies which finance purchases of autos, it expressed an interest in bills affecting credit controls and in measures extending controls on strategic materials.

In representing Acacia Mutual, the law firm stated it would follow federal tax matters affecting life insurance companies.

On behalf of Von Zedlitz, a spokesman told CQ, the firm was seeking amendment of the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, to permit return of property which an alien acquired by gift, request or inheritance from an American citizen.

The firm listed legislative receipts of \$750 from Acacia Mutual, and \$1,250 from the Conference.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD, 25 Broad St., New York City

Wheeler & Wheeler, the law firm headed by ex-Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont.) added the Missouri Pacific to its list of railroad clients. A spokesman explained to CQ that it will act as legislative counsel to the railroad on any legislation affecting it. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 757, 660.)

FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO., Akron, Ohio
B. F. GOODRICH CO., 500 South Main St., Akron, Ohio

Ex-Sen. John A. Danaher (R Conn.) registered for both companies (CQ Weekly Report, pages 488 and 756). He said his activities would concern legislation affecting the manufacture, sale and distribution of automobile tires. Danaher did not list his compensation.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN, 1634 I St., N.W., Washington

Mrs. Louella Miller Berg of the same address filed for the Association. She told CQ her main legislative interests were federal aid to education; strengthening of United Nations; protection of the consumer against inflation and unfair trade practices; improvement of the status of women; development of a constructive foreign trade policy; and strengthening of existing laws for sale of narcotics to minors.

She listed her legislative receipts at \$1,350.

TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 130 North Wells St., Chicago

Leif Gilstad of 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, registered. He stated he would be active on all legislation having anything to do with transportation.

COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN SHIPPING LINES SERVING
ESSENTIAL FOREIGN TRADE ROUTES, 26 Beaver St.,
New York City

The New York public relations firm of Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross filed for the Committee. According to its registration, its officials will be interested in all legislation affecting the U.S. Merchant Marine.

RETIRED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, 1616 I St., N.W.,
Washington

Allen P. Mullinx registered. He said he expected to be active concerning all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges and obligations of retired officers. Mullinx listed his quarterly legislative receipts at \$400.

ABA CONVENTION

Several major actions and speeches highlighted the American Bar Association's 75th annual convention in Boston Aug. 24-28.

Major actions:

William J. Jameson of Billings, Mont. was elected the group's new president (Aug. 24). The House of Delegates unanimously adopted a report urging the legal profession to expel communists from its ranks (Aug. 25).

Resolutions condemning "book burning" and pledging support for lawyers who, though personally anti-communist, defend subversives as a matter of public duty, were adopted (Aug. 26).

The House of Delegates reaffirmed its support of a resolution introduced by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) to limit the treaty-making power of the President (Aug. 26). This action threw out a recommendation made by the International Law Section Aug. 25 for a resolution opposing the Bricker Amendment. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 885 ff.)

FEDERAL "RED" LAW?

Among the speeches:

Robert H. Jackson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, asserted in an address at the Judiciary dinner (Aug. 24) that American freedoms were in greater danger of "being bartered or traded" for temporary gains than they were from sudden overthrow. Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) told the Criminal Law Section that anti-communist legislation should be enacted at the federal, rather than at the state level, to be most effective.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) suggested to a panel discussion (Aug. 25) that ABA sponsor a five-point program to improve current Congressional committee practices. Sen. Bricker told ABA members it would be "difficult, if not impossible" to protect fundamental rights of American servicemen abroad under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Status of Forces Treaty.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told the meeting (Aug. 26) that the "pre-atomic age charter" of the United Nations contains "serious inadequacies" and needs important alterations. He criticized the Bricker Amendment, declaring it would make it impossible for the U.S. "to share in the voluntary and friendly associa-

tion of free nations." (Bricker said next day he would attempt to force Senate action on the amendment, despite Dulles' stand.)

Attorney General Herbert W. Brownell described the National Lawyers Guild as the legal mouthpiece for the Communist Party (Aug. 27). He announced he intends to put it on his list of subversive organizations (the group, which has headquarters in New York, was organized in 1937).

Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes announced the Justice Department is withdrawing its eight-year-old antitrust suit against the Cement Institute and 89 Institute members.

SCOTT ASKS GOP "HARMONY"

Rep. Hugh Scott (R Pa.), former (1948-1949) Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Aug. 27 chided GOP colleagues who have "continued sniping at the Administration," from force of habit, even though it is "now headed by their own leader."

In an article in the American Magazine, Scott said a number of GOP "ins" are still "acting as if they were 'outs'." He said the Republicans, in 1954, would be judged on how well they have "pushed through the progressive program" the President has "set for us." He noted that his Philadelphia district was won by less than five per cent of the total vote (his margin was 51.7 per cent), making it a "marginal seat." It is one of 85 "marginal" House seats in the nation.

Scott asserted there were a "baker's dozen" Republican obstructionists in the Senate, and at most two or three dozen in the House." They come from many states, Scott added, "but the hard core of their strength is Illinois."

Named as "obstructionists" by Scott were: Reps. Noah M. Mason (Ill.), Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.) and Daniel A. Reed (N.Y.) and Sens. George W. Malone (Nev.), Herman Welker (Idaho), and Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.).

Scott, in the article, had high praise for Chairman Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Capehart, Scott said, was "more progressive" in his views since the start of the GOP-controlled 83rd Congress.

Commenting on the Scott article, Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) Aug. 27 said some Republicans are "living in past ages," and do not realize that the "world has moved on and new ideas are needed."

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) asserted Aug. 27 that if "complaining Republicans" and the American people don't support the Administration program, the nation may be "faced with complete disaster."

Four of those named by Scott replied Aug. 27. Said Malone: "Time always determines who is right and who is wrong." McCarthy: "All you have to do is call McCarthy a name and you get your name in print." Hoffman: "...proud to be named (an) obstructionist... I have attempted to protect the President from some bad advice." Mason ... opposed the President "where I thought (he) was wrong."

Shades Of Chicago

Residents of Chicago, treated to national convention fireworks in the summer of 1952, will witness big Republican and Democratic rallies and conferences the week beginning Sept. 14.

The Democrats last week announced plans for their session on the 14th and 15th, to be featured by addresses by Adlai Stevenson and others. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1104.)

The GOP National Committee announced Aug. 25 that the meeting of 1,500 Midwest and Southern women leaders from 18 states Sept. 18 and 19 would be turned into a counter-offensive to the earlier Democratic rally. The two-day meeting, to launch the Party's 1954 Congressional campaign, will feature addresses by Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield, National Chairman Leonard W. Hall, Govs. William G. Stratton (Ill.) and Walter J. Kohler (Wis.) and Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), head of the GOP Senatorial Campaign Committee.

Plans are being formulated for a simultaneous meeting of GOP state chairmen from 21 Western and Midwestern states. The Democrats plan a strategy conference for their Midwestern leaders.

The GOP, unlike the Democrats, does not plan the Chicago meetings for money-raising purposes. Officials pointed out that President Eisenhower has arranged to speak at \$100-a-plate dinners in Boston, Sept. 21, and Hershey, Pa., Oct. 13. The dinners are expected to raise about one-half million dollars for Republican coffers.

Stevenson - To - Eisenhower

Defeated Democratic Presidential Candidate Adlai E. Stevenson said Aug. 21 he will report to President Eisenhower on impressions received in his six-month 30-country world tour. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1104.) "Before I left," the former Illinois governor told reporters, the President "asked me to see him when I came home. Every American responds to his President's requests."

In Chicago, Aug. 20, Stevenson asserted the Democrats have "excellent" chances to make gains in the 1954 Congressional elections. He said "under no circumstances" would he run for the Senate seat of Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) in 1954.

ON "McCarthyism"

Stevenson was asked what question was put to him most frequently on his tour. He replied: "McCarthyism." He said he tried to answer questions about Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) by telling people: It is a matter magnified out of proper proportion abroad; he would have "more to say" about it "at home."

Truman To Speak

Former President Harry S. Truman will speak in Indianapolis Oct. 10 at a testimonial dinner honoring Frank E. McKinney, former Democratic National Chairman. Marion County Democrats said the dinner would honor McKinney for his role in the 1952 campaign.

Races This Year

Nov. 3, 1953 will see comparatively few elections. Most activity probably will be beamed toward the crucial 1954 Congressional and Senatorial races, but several of this year's contests may indicate a trend. They will be the first general tests of voter sentiment since the sweeping Eisenhower triumph in 1952.

At stake in November are: Governorships in New Jersey and Virginia; mayoralties in New York, Pittsburgh and several other cities; other state elections in Kentucky, New Jersey and Virginia. Also at least five states -- Kentucky, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania and Tennessee -- will propose constitutional amendments.

Oct. 13th, Wisconsin Ninth District voters will ballot on a successor for the late Rep. Merlin Hill (R). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 662.) No dates have been set for elections to fill vacancies in the 6th New Jersey, (Clifford Case, R, resigned) or the 24th California (Norris Poulson, R, resigned.) (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 798, 1104.)

Natcher Elected In Kentucky

William H. Natcher (D) was unopposed for election Aug. 1 to the 2nd Kentucky vacancy caused by the death of the late Rep. Garrett L. Withers (D). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 587.) A 43-year-old Bowling Green attorney, Natcher was serving as Commonwealth Attorney for Warren and Allen Counties when elected Representative. He had served three terms as Warren County Attorney. From 1941-1946, he was president of the Kentucky Young Democrats.

State Roundup

Mississippi: The U.S. Civil Service Commission ruled Aug. 24 that former Lt. Gov. Sam Lumpkin (D) had violated the Hatch "clean politics" Act for announcing his support of President Eisenhower prior to the 1952 campaign while an employee of the Employment Security office in Jackson. The violation is a civil -- not a criminal -- one, and makes Lumpkin ineligible for any state post aided by federal funds for a period of 18 months. The Hatch Act forbids certain government jobholders from taking active roles in partisan politics.

New York: Rep. Charles A. Buckley (D N.Y.) was chosen Aug. 26 to succeed the late Edward J. Flynn as Bronx Democratic leader. He had been holding the post temporarily since Flynn's death. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1104.)

North Carolina: The state's Young Republicans have begun publication of a 10-page bi-monthly organ, called the News.

South Carolina: Warring Republican factions Aug. 24 announced plans for a truce meeting within two weeks, after a parley with GOP National Chairman Leonard W. Hall. Meeting with Hall were: M. Frank Reid of Laurens elected state chairman by one faction July 17; William A. Kimbel of Murrell's Inlet recognized by Hall as South Carolina advisor on patronage.



weekly committee roundup

Action

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES -- Chairman Harold H. Velde (R Ill.) of the House Un-American Activities Committee said Aug. 24 that the Committee had voted to submit the record of its hearing on the Rev. Jack Richard McMichael to the Justice Department for determination of whether anyone should be prosecuted for perjury. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1067.)

At the July 31 hearing two self-identified former Communists told the Committee that McMichael attended Communist Party meetings in New York City in the 1930's. McMichael said his accusers were "liars and perjurers."

FOREIGN TRADE -- Chairman Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee announced Aug. 23 the appointment of 83 citizens to an advisory committee to assist the Senate unit in a study of the financial aspects of international trade, beginning Sept. 15. The inquiry will be concerned primarily with the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The study was authorized by S Res 25, and will be separate from the survey by the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, although Capehart pledged his cooperation with the 17-member group headed by Clarence B. Randall. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1101; also see page 1122.) Capehart's advisory committee is expected to approach membership of 100.

Continued Hearings

GOVERNMENT PRINTING -- The Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee continued taking testimony Aug. 21, in Los Angeles on an alleged Communist conspiracy to steal documents from the Government Printing Office. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1108.) Hearings were in executive session. Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said he expected the case to be "more important than the (Alger) Hiss case."

In Washington, Phillip L. Cole, Deputy Public Printer, said he "would certainly question" testimony that bookbinder Edward Rothschild stole a secret code and other confidential material from the GPO. The testimony, by Miss Cleta Guess, was made public Aug. 20. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1109.)

Cole asserted information from the FBI and others before the GPO's loyalty board in 1948 does not match Miss Guess' testimony. He added there was "no reason" to believe any decision made by the loyalty board "was in error." Cole said that Miss Guess told the FBI she "was sure" Rothschild was "a loyal American."

In Los Angeles, Aug. 22, McCarthy questioned William C. Taylor, whom he described as the one-time head of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. Taylor declined to answer some questions, invoking the Fifth Amendment.

VETERANS CARE -- The Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee Aug. 26 reopened hearings, in Denver, to

determine whether chiropractic treatment at government expense is denied to veterans because of pressure exerted by the medical profession. The probe began in Washington May 14.

Subcommittee and full Committee Chairman William Langer (R N.D.) heard Dr. Orin E. Madson, Wayne University (Detroit) chemist testify that the press and medical doctors have combined to block veterans from receiving government-paid chiropractic treatments.

Reports, Recommendations

INTERNAL SECURITY -- The Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee to Investigate the Internal Security Act and other internal security laws released a report Aug. 24 on "interlocking subversion in government departments." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1109.)

The 50-page report stated that "the Soviet international organization has carried on a successful and important penetration of the United States Government and this penetration has not been fully exposed."

According to the report, Communists switched from one government department to another, depending on which department or agency was currently most important to the policies of the government.

The Subcommittee recommended study on possible legislation to extend the statute of limitations on false swearing and false affirmations by government employees and recommended the passage of S 16 which would give Congressional committees the power to grant immunity to certain witnesses and "protect" them from the danger of self incrimination. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 671, 702.)

The report also recommended legislation to protect "the security of this country" from Communist control of workers in communications and vital defense industries; continued investigations by the Subcommittee in areas which have "not yet been fully exposed"; and an executive re-evaluation of the records and personal histories of all government employees who were either "recommended or promoted by persons shown by evidence to have been Soviet agents" or who have been "closely and intimately associated with, and who were involved in some degree in conspiratorial activity with, persons shown by evidence to have been Soviet agents."

FEDERAL SPENDING -- Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures, said Aug. 22 in a statement accompanying a Committee report that \$178 billion was available during the last fiscal year (1953) for expenditure by executive agencies in the federal government. Current appropriations for the fiscal year 1953 provided more than \$80 billion of the total, and \$96 billion was in balances carried over from appropriations enacted in prior years, Byrd said.

As of May 31, Byrd said, \$111.9 billion remained unexpended in the 2,800 general and special fund accounts under 1,400 or more different titles. This did not include, he said, any new appropriations enacted in the recent

session of Congress which were not effective until the beginning of fiscal 1954, July 1.

On Tour

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS -- Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R Mich.), Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Army Appropriations, said Aug. 24 that "the Army is doing a reasonably good job emphasizing cost consciousness." Ford, who had just returned from a tour of Korea, French Indochina, Formosa, Okinawa, Hong Kong, Japan and Hawaii, said that in his opinion "the administration of foreign economic aid has got to be tightened up" but "good progress" is being made along that line.

FARM PROBLEMS -- The House Agriculture Committee Aug. 27 announced a 1,200 mile tour through six Southern states as part of its nationwide grassroots study of farm problems. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1067.)

Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) said the group would visit Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida between Sept. 19-25. The group has already toured New England (p. 1067), and will visit the Midwest in October, and Far West in November.

The information gathered, said Hope, will lay the foundation for a new basic farm law, when the present act expires in 1954.

GRAZING POLICY -- Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Chairman of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, said Aug. 25 the Committee will conduct hearings in the West on grazing policies and range improvements in the national forest. The hearings, Aiken said, will be preliminary to formal hearings in Washington next year. Hearings will be held Sept. 11 at Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 15 at Salt Lake City, and Sept. 17 at Helena, Mont., Aiken said.

ATOMIC ENERGY -- Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), on an information gathering tour of Germany, Aug. 22 said he was greatly impressed by the American-backed food relief program for East Germany.

Hickenlooper Aug. 24 joined other members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in England in preparation for the Committee's trip to South Africa for a survey of production of raw material for uranium. The eight-man group, which was to stay in Britain three days to tour United States air bases, consists of Sens. Guy Cordon (R Ore.), Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), and Hickenlooper; and Reps. W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.), Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.), James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.), Chet Holifield (D Calif.) and Melvin Price (D Ill.).

IMMIGRATION -- Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), member of the House Judiciary Committee, Aug. 26 left for Europe on a two-week survey of U. S. immigration procedure. The survey, he said, is connected with the recently passed refugee act which in the next three years will permit 214,000 immigrants to enter, in addition to the regular quotas. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1062.)

Keating said he would be met at Bonn, Germany, by Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (R Calif.), who will accompany him on the survey.

KNOWLAND TOURING PACIFIC

Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) reached Hawaii Aug. 23 on his tour of the Far East. During the one-month trip, he plans to visit Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Formosa, Indo-China, Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines, and to confer with Republic of Korea President Syngman Rhee, Nationalist China President Chiang Kai-shek, and military leaders.

DEPARTMENT EVASION?

Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Social Security of the Ways and Means Committee, Aug. 25 said the Department of Health, Education and Welfare had withheld information from the Subcommittee. Curtis, whose Subcommittee is investigating the social security system, said data provided by the Department "proved to be a studied evasion of what had been asked."

From Los Angeles, Secretary of Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby said, through a spokesman, that she was "completely in the dark" about the charges.

McCARTHY-WIGGINS

Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), of the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee Aug. 22 raised the question of newspaper postage rates in a running debate with the Washington Post and its managing editor, J. R. Wiggins. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1105.)

McCarthy asked the Post Office Department to submit estimates of the cost of "subsidizing distribution" of the Post, the Wall Street Journal and the Daily Worker. He said he had no "complaint" against the Journal, but that it is "the organ of a group not exactly in financial straits."

In reply, Post publisher Philip L. Graham asserted that McCarthy has "given no evidence (of qualification) to become chief censor of what news may be sent in the mail." Graham added that the Post has "consistently stated" newspapers should be charged the "full cost" of mail service.

Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield Aug. 15 requested Congress to increase regular second-class rates for newspapers, magazines and other publications, to yield an additional \$19 million in revenue.

Sen. McCarthy Aug. 21 again addressed a letter to seven newspaper editors and members of an ASNE committee who didn't sign the "additional comment," in which Wiggins and three others charged that McCarthy had "infringed freedom of the press." The letter challenged the seven to ask Wiggins to cite testimony "providing" that New York Post Editor James Wechsler was grilled about anti-McCarthy editorials on April 24 and May 5.

In an Aug. 23 debate (over NBC television), James Kerney, Jr., editor of the Trenton (N.J.) Times, declared that McCarthy had endangered the free press in his fight with the Posts, Washington and New York. B. M. McKelway, editor of the Washington Star, disagreed. McKelway said McCarthy wasn't "big enough," and that McCarthy wouldn't want to "do anything to the press," because the "press is what made him as big as he is."

WORLD TRADE REPORT

Lewis Douglas, former ambassador to Great Britain, said in a report submitted to President Eisenhower July 14 and released to the press Aug. 24 that free world unity "will remain precarious and fragile" unless the United States liberalizes its foreign trade policies. The report said that the fuller convertibility of sterling into other currencies is very necessary.

The President called the report "a most valuable contribution toward illuminating the still dark corners of this highly significant matter." It recommended announcement by the Administration that it is determined to work toward relaxation "of our restrictive foreign trade legislation;" an increase in private investment of dollars in foreign countries; a definition of terms by the International Bank upon which investment of private funds abroad might be made with reasonable immunity against most political risks of loss; and development of measures to abate violent fluctuation in the prices and volume of the major raw material entering international trade.

The President turned the report over to his Commission on Foreign Economic Policy. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1101 also, see below.)

O. R. Strackbein, chairman of the Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy, said Aug. 26 that Douglas ignored tariff reductions of 75 per cent in the last 20 years and that the report should be tossed "into the ash can."

EXECUTIVE BRIEFS

TRADE COMMISSION

President Eisenhower Aug. 22 completed organization of a study commission on foreign economic policy by naming six more members to the commission. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1101-2.) The six new members are Jesse W. Tapp, executive vice president of the Bank of America in San Francisco; John Hay Whitney, a senior partner in the J. H. Whitney Co. of New York; David J. McDonald, president of the United Steel Workers of America; Cola G. Parker, board chairman of the Kimberly-Clark Corp.; John H. Williams, professor of political economy at Harvard University; and Lamar Flemming, Jr., president of Anderson, Clayton and Co. of Texas.

ECONOMIC ADVISERS

President Eisenhower named Neil H. Jacoby, dean of the Business Administration School of the University of California at Los Angeles, to be a member of his Council of Economic Advisers, it was announced Aug. 24. Named earlier as member and chairman of the Council was Dr. Arthur F. Burns, a former Columbia University economics professor.

FTC RULINGS

The Federal Tariff Commission Aug. 20 unanimously rejected the application of the Watch Attachment Manufacturers Association that the "escape" clause of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act be invoked and the tariff raised on imported watch bracelets. It recommended Aug. 27 against an increase in the tariff on rosaries, holding in both cases that imports were not sufficient to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry.

ASTIN REINSTATED

Dr. Allen V. Astin, who was fired last March from the position of Director of the National Bureau of Standards and then temporarily reinstated, was permanently reinstated by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks Aug. 21. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 882, 1107.) Weeks had disapproved of Astin's testing procedure on a "battery booster" (AD-X2) but said Aug. 21 that he had changed his views and made Astin a "member of my team" in the "best interest of the Bureau and the public."

MILITARY AID UP

Harold E. Stassen, Director of the Foreign Operations Administration, Aug. 22 reported that U. S. deliveries of military aid to the free world reached a record high of \$2,363,000,000 during the first six months of 1953, compared to \$880 million in the first half of 1952 and \$1,447,000,000 in the second half of 1952. Most shortages, he said, have been eliminated, but a few bottlenecks still exist. U. S. 1953 NATO goals, he said, will be met. Western European production, including arms, he reported, is at a post-war peak, running at a four per cent higher rate this year than in 1952.

MCKAY ON RESOURCES

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay said Aug. 22 that his Department will continue to support federal activity in the field of reclamation and power development "whenever economically feasible and justified." Speaking in San Francisco before the Commonwealth Club, he said his policies on transmission lines are "down the middle of the road" between the position that power should be sold at the point of generation and the view that the government should build large-scale transmission systems. (For background on power policies, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1089-1100.)

POWER POLICY CRITICIZED

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) said Aug. 23 that the Administration's power policy was a "cover-up" for "giving away" public facilities and projects to private interests. He said that "short-sighted politicians" had forgotten the needs of the people "50, 100 and 200 years from now."

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) Aug. 25 called the policy "silly," and said Secretary McKay had issued a "loosely worded" statement in an effort to "ride both sides of the fence."

Mansfield said the Roosevelt and Truman administrations had encouraged local power development and had not fostered a government power monopoly. He said Montana farmers are "disturbed" about cuts in appropriations for the Rural Electrification Administration.

HOBBY ON TAX-OVERLAP

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby Aug. 27 said that proposals for federal government abandonment of certain tax fields to the states provide no answer for financing programs of grants-in-aid to states. In a speech to the Pasadena, Calif., Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. Hobby asserted the welfare programs now supported in part by such grants will continue.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

McCARRAN-WALTER ACT

Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) said Aug. 25 that he is convinced President Eisenhower "will not personally spearhead a movement to alter or change the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act." Behind this belief, he said, were "statements" by the President which convinced him "the President would play a passive role." He said that there is a "definite campaign" underway "to discredit the Act."

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) announced Aug. 20 that President Eisenhower has accepted an invitation to address the opening session of the 42nd Annual Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which is to be held in the Capitol Oct. 9-14. Ferguson, president of the American group of the Union, also released the names of the 25 delegates who will represent the U.S. Congress at the conference.

ANTITRUST ACT

Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.), co-author of the Robinson-Patman Antitrust Act, said Aug. 23 that Attorney General Herbert Brownell's naming S. Chesterfield Oppenheim, a University of Michigan law professor, as co-chairman of a committee to study the antitrust law was a "major blunder." Patman said that Oppenheim could not conduct an impartial study of existing laws because he has "long preached" that the laws should be "emasculated."

Oppenheim said he was opposed to monopoly business but not to big business and that he believed in "fair and equitable treatment of all business, regardless of size."

HARRISON AND DETECTIVES

Rep. Burr P. Harrison (D Va.) Aug. 21 said he had complained to Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson concerning the use of large groups of "plainclothes" detectives from the Army Criminal Investigation Division at social functions for dignitaries. He said he had learned that 22 detectives had attended a garden party given by Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens for retiring members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Harrison said the Pentagon told him it must protect dignitaries on Army property.

HAROLD KNUSTON DIES

Ex-Rep. Harold Knutson (R Minn.) died in a New York City hospital Aug. 21 at 72. Knutson, the former Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, represented Minnesota's Sixth District in Congress from 1917 to 1949.

EX-REP. COMBS DIES

Jess M. Combs, former Democratic Representative of the Second Congressional District of Texas, died Aug. 22 at 64. He represented his district for eight years before retirement last January because of ill health.

CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

Rep. Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio) wrote in an Aug. 22 newsletter: "The people of the Scientific Division of the Weather Bureau have (said) that with proper instruments on a space platform, close enough to the sun to measure variations of solar radiation compared with ground measurements... we could learn the effect of atmospheric resistance and proceed from there (to) regulating weather. It (sounds simpler) than keeping peace between the farmer needing rain and the women who want bright, windy days for hanging out the weekly wash."

In an Aug. 10 newsletter, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) wrote: "(The) high cost of political campaigns is a threat to democratic free elections. Unless we meet this problem, we will find only the wealthy or those with the support of wealth (running) for public office. ... We cannot rid government of corruption until our election methods are above reproach."

Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N.J.) wrote in an Aug. 21 release: "I have felt all along that the rank and file of self-employed professionals, including members of the bar, are deeply concerned about being included within the social security program. ...from the mail I received from lawyers this year I (judge) the overwhelming majority of individual practitioners desire to come within coverage."

Wrote Rep. Harlan Hagen (D Calif.) in an Aug. 20 release: "In terms of deflation, a debt, which represents government expenditure over revenue in the interest of promoting projects and jobs, is deemed necessary to swing the economy into an upward, expanding cycle. Some economists say the debt can never exceed the resources of the country and is valuable insofar as it increases these resources by encouraging production. The crucial item in the debt is the interest factor. These charges now amount to \$6.5 billion a year and the new hard money policy has increased those charges."

In an Aug. 27 newsletter, Rep. Allan Oakley Hunter (R Calif.) wrote: "On Aug. 31, Republicans will taste one of the sweetest rewards of their victory at the polls. On that date, ...mail service will be discontinued at the fourth-class Post Office in the town of DEMOCRAT, N.C. (The occasion) will be met with mixed emotions by the rabid partisans in the area. (It) will bring the Democrats down to their last Post Office -- Democrats, Ky."

Wrote Rep. Elizabeth Kee (D W.Va.) in her Aug. 20 newsletter: "One of the most interesting and popular exhibits in Washington is the display at the Smithsonian Institution of dresses of the First Ladies.... When one views this fashion parade, a feeling creeps in that the gracious and courtly days are still with us and we almost hear the swish of a taffeta skirt or feel the soft touch of velvet."

SMATHERS ON TAX CUT

Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) said Aug. 25 "there's no question" that the 11 per cent personal income tax cut scheduled for Jan. 1 will go into effect, unless "a major upheaval such as World War III" interferes. He said he will oppose continued foreign aid to France and Italy.

"Turning Point" To Balance?

BUDGET REVIEW CUTS '54 DEFICIT ESTIMATE

The Eisenhower Administration Aug. 27 estimated that the federal deficit for fiscal 1954 will be \$3.8 billion--\$6.1 billion less than the \$9.9 billion deficit projected by the Truman Administration.

Because of the lower deficit figure, the present Administration estimated that the public debt at the end of fiscal 1954 would be \$271.1 billion--almost \$4 billion short of the legal debt limit of \$275 billion.

The Truman budget, submitted to Congress in January, 1953, carried a spending estimate for fiscal 1954 of \$78.6 billion and anticipated budget receipts totaling \$68.7 billion. President Eisenhower revised the spending total downward to \$72.1 billion and lowered the estimated income to \$68.3 billion.

The deficit is computed on the basis of how much spending exceeds income. The \$6.1 billion decrease in the revised deficit estimate reflected the \$6.5 billion drop in projected spending, less the \$400 million drop in income.

New obligational authority--the amount of money authorized and appropriated--for fiscal 1954 totaled \$63.2 billion in the Eisenhower budget, \$9.7 billion less than the Truman estimate of \$72.9 billion.

These figures were made available in the Bureau of the Budget's review of the 1954 budget, released on Aug. 27. The Review dealt with the dollar differences between the Truman and Eisenhower budget estimates. (See chart, p. 1125.)

TAX COLLECTIONS HIGH

(In an Aug. 27 report, Internal Revenue Bureau Commissioner T. Coleman Andrews said the government collected a record \$69,887,000,000 in taxes in fiscal 1953. Andrews said total collections were seven per cent or \$4,677,000,000 higher than in fiscal 1952. The biggest single source of revenue was individual tax payments.)

The Budget Bureau said that for the first time since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea in 1950, the amount of new obligational authority (for fiscal 1954) was less (by \$5.1 billion) than estimated budget receipts. The Bureau called this a "reversal" of the trend in recent years "which led to the need for higher taxes and created larger budgetary deficits in subsequent years."

For the first time since 1948, the Bureau continued, total new money commitments were "substantially less" (by \$8.9 billion) than estimated annual spending. "New obligational authority lower than the year's expenditures is the essential turning point toward a balanced budget," the Bureau noted.

Eisenhower reductions in money commitments would make spending cuts possible not only in fiscal 1954 but in future years when fewer spending obligations will have to be met, the review said.

An indication of further reductions in fiscal 1954 spending was contained in a statement that the revised spending estimates did not reflect President Eisenhower's

Special Session Dims

Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey told an Aug. 27 news conference that the revised Eisenhower budget statement showed an "improvement over our best expectations" in the government's financial status. He said the revised spending and income estimates for fiscal 1954 should be "encouraging" to everyone, and added that "we've now reached the turning point" in the battle against an unbalanced budget.

"We are now within less than \$1 billion...of balancing our cash outgo with cash income," he said, and added that unless some "unexpected" need for a large expenditure arose, the Administration would be "well under way" toward balancing the cash budget before the end of the present fiscal year.

Humphrey also said that while the Administration did not "agree with the decision" of the Senate Finance Committee to maintain the public debt limit at \$275 billion as "good policy," the Treasury Department would "cooperate" and "take another look" at the debt situation.

"We will not have to call a special session" of Congress to consider boosting the debt limit if the revised budget estimates hold up, the Secretary declared. He said only a loss in income or unexpected expenditures would make a special session necessary.

recent directive "progressively to reduce expenditures during the fiscal year 1954."

Three national security programs--military functions of the Defense Department, the mutual security program, and atomic energy, comprised nearly 70 per cent or \$50 billion of the Eisenhower spending budget. With the start of the Korean war, spending for these programs jumped from \$16.1 billion in fiscal 1950 to \$51 billion in fiscal 1953. Estimated fiscal 1954 military spending of \$42.4 billion represents the first decline since Korea.

Spending for items such as interest on the national debt and grants to states was estimated at \$14.7 billion, 20 per cent of the total revised spending budget. This was \$242 million more than ex-President Truman anticipated.

COUNTS TAX CUTS

The Eisenhower estimate of \$68.3 billion in budget receipts for fiscal 1954 took into account the upcoming 10 per cent cut in individual income taxes on Dec. 31, 1953, expiration of the excess-profits tax, and certain excise taxes slated to expire March 31, 1954. The Bureau said the annual loss resulting from these tax expirations would be \$8 billion.

The review noted, however, that the fiscal 1954 receipts would include \$800 million as a result of Congressional action extending the excess-profits tax from June 30, to Dec. 31, 1953.

Budget Expenditures, New Obligational Authority

BY MAJOR PROGRAM, FISCAL 1953 AND 1954

(In millions)

Description	1953 actual	1954				Total es- timated 1954
		Budget Document Jan. 1953	Enacted basis	Proposed supple- mentals		
BUDGET EXPENDITURES						
Military services.....	\$44,466	\$46,296	\$42,369	-	\$42,369	
International security and foreign relations.....	6,014	7,861	6,591	\$1	6,592	
Veterans' services and benefits...	4,300	4,564	4,014	200	4,214	
Social security, welfare, health..	2,532	2,579	2,532	40	2,572	
Housing and community development.	560	509	7	-	7	
Education and general research....	274	288	276	-	276	
Agriculture and agricultural resources.....	2,881	1,827	2,639	-	2,639	
Natural resources.....	3,172	4,097	3,490	-	3,490	
Transportation and communication..	1,972	2,016	1,685	{ 1/65 20	1,770	
Finance, commerce, and industry...	180	275	182	-	182	
Labor.....	259	268	245	*	245	
General government.....	1,408	1,547	1,085	-	1,085	
Interest.....	6,589	6,420	6,575	-	6,575	
Reserve for contingencies.....	-	40	-	100	100	
Total budget expenditures.....	74,607	78,587	71,690	426	72,116	
NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY						
Military services.....	47,761	41,535	34,599	-	34,599	
International security and foreign relations.....	6,690	8,011	6,958	2	6,960	
Veterans' services and benefits...	4,131	4,617	4,010	200	4,210	
Social security, welfare, health..	2,507	2,563	2,508	40	2,548	
Housing and community development.	1,522	691	607	7	614	
Education and general research....	329	177	209	-	209	
Agriculture and agricultural resources.....	1,333	1,455	1,535	-	1,535	
Natural resources.....	5,575	3,459	2,745	-	2,745	
Transportation and communication..	1,864	2,061	1,693	20	1,713	
Finance, commerce, and industry...	137	88	100	-	100	
Labor.....	256	278	247	*	247	
General government.....	1,305	1,478	984	-	984	
Interest.....	6,589	6,420	6,575	-	6,575	
Reserve for contingencies.....	-	50	-	150	150	
Total new obligational authority.....	79,999	72,883	62,770	419	63,189	
EXCESS OF NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY OVER BUDGET EXPENDITURES.....	+5,392	-5,704	-8,920	-7	-8,927	

* Less than one-half million.

1/ Estimated expenditures from proposed appropriations to liquidate
contract authorizations.

H-BOMB RACE

Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said Aug. 26 that the reported Russian hydrogen explosion necessitates a review of U.S. defense, but not a revision of strategic planning. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1106.)

In other comments on the H-bomb race:

Chairman W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy said Aug. 21 that the U.S. still leads in atomic and hydrogen developments, and will remain ahead.

Harold E. Stassen, Director of the Foreign Operations Administration, Aug. 22 said Soviet progress in developing hydrogen explosions is a factor which will affect foreign aid. Secretary of the Air Force Harold E. Talbott said Russia has a powerful air force capable of immediate atomic attacks anywhere in Europe or the United States.

In a letter to Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, released Aug. 22, Undersecretary of State Walter Bedell Smith called prospects for international control of atomic energy "dim," and advocated limited expansion of the exchange of atomic information with friendly nations.

Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis L. Strauss told Wiley, in a letter released Aug. 21, that the U.S. atomic stockpile is not a "complete deterrent to aggressive action."

Wiley told Strauss he had appointed a subcommittee to study loopholes in anti-espionage laws.

OPPOSES SPREADING INFORMATION

Atomic Energy Commissioner Eugene M. Zuckert Aug. 24 opposed broader dissemination of atomic information as dangerous to security. Vice Chairman Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee said he has noticed no significant movement in Congress for greater exchange of information.

Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson said Aug. 22 that the U.S. must not "exaggerate or minimize" the dangers of an H-bomb attack.

Rep. James T. Patterson (R Conn.), chairman of the Joint Committee's Security Subcommittee, Aug. 26 opposed building up home defense at the expense of striking power, declaring that Soviet publicity on hydrogen explosions is "a maneuver calculated to lull the Western world into a state of defense hypnosis."

He also opposed broad dissemination of atomic information, saying he will "fight any move...to weaken our security."

SPAIN DECORATES McCARRAN

Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) Aug. 25 received the Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella la Catolica, one of Spain's highest decorations, from the Spanish Ambassador "for the many things you have done for Spain." McCarran said: "We look to Spain as the place where the Communist aggression will be stopped."

WHEAT PRICES

Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) Aug. 25 asked Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson to bolster wheat prices by refusing to sell government stocks abroad for less than the loan support level of \$2.21 a bushel. Under the law, government-held wheat may not be sold domestically below the support level plus handling charges, but may be sold abroad.

A statement by the Commodity Credit Corporation re-affirming a June declaration that it will not sell below the support level would "do more to reverse the disastrous drop in wheat prices than any other action" by the government, Young said. He contended "CCC is in a strong position to force market prices of wheat to the loan level."

CCC would save "at least \$100,000" by adopting the course he suggests, Young said, and would help farmers who have been forced to sell wheat below support prices because they can obtain no storage.

Aug. 26, replying to Young's request for clarification of Department policy, Howard H. Gordon, Production and Marketing Administrator, assured him that the government is not selling wheat below support levels. Since June 22, Gordon said, the government has agreed to sell only two wheat shipments abroad, one under the International Wheat Agreement and the other in accord with an earlier Department agreement.

Aug. 27, Benson told Young that the June policy still stands, that the government -- with certain "minor" exceptions -- will export no wheat for less than the support price plus five per cent and carrying charges. Exceptions, he said, involve sales under emergency programs and to avoid losses from deterioration of stocks.

However, Benson warned, American wheat loses its export markets to the extent that its price is not competitive.

TAFT-HARTLEY REVISION

Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin said Aug. 25 that President Eisenhower soon will make recommendations for changes in the Taft-Hartley labor law.

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), member of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, Aug. 26 said Republicans should seek a "common denominator" with the Democrats in an effort to avoid a political fight in Congress over Taft-Hartley revision. "I do not believe in having either a Republican or a Democratic bill," he said.

Ives said that he and Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) agreed before Taft's death on proposals which would legalize the closed shop in certain industries.

Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.), member of the House Education and Labor Committee, Aug. 27 said that the Administration was ignoring the Democrats while drafting proposed Taft-Hartley changes. In referring to Ives' statement about a compromise Republican-Democratic labor bill, Kelley said Ives should remember that the Republicans in the 80th Congress "jammed through" the Taft-Hartley Act "without any regard whatsoever for Democratic views or feelings."

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1. Q--How did federal power development begin?

A--Most authorities cite the Reclamation Act of 1906 as the first solid brick in the structure of federal power development, although earlier laws scratched the surface. The 1906 law authorized development of power incidental to irrigation projects, which were the law's main object. From the beginning trickle of "juice," federal power production has grown to 13 per cent of the total output in the U. S.

2. Q--Will the federal government, New York State, or private companies undertake new power projects on the Niagara River?

A--The final decision has not yet been made. The House voted for development by private utilities, but Congress adjourned before the Senate could decide whether to go along. Next January, the Senate Public Works Committee will resume consideration of the bills, recommending one of the several available paths.

3. Q--What did the Democratic and Republican platforms last year say about public power?

A--In part, the Republicans said: "We favor greater local participation in the operation and control, and eventual local ownership, of federally-sponsored, reimbursable water projects." The Democrats advocated "the acceleration of all such (resource development) projects," and extension of Roosevelt-Truman policies in this field.

4. Q--Does Congress conduct any business in the absence of a quorum?

A--From the galleries, it is obvious that both the House and Senate sometimes carry on their work, even pass bills, with only a few Members on the floor. The houses proceed under the assumption that a quorum is present unless it is established to the contrary. However, once this is established, the rules say debate must stop and, except for motions incidental to quorum calls, the only motion that may be entertained is one for adjournment.

5. Q--How many public bills and joint resolutions did both houses pass and send to the President during the first session?

A--Two hundred ninety. The President signed 288 of them, making them public laws. He vetoed two public bills, one to repeal the excise tax on movie admissions and the other providing for an exception to District of Columbia zoning regulations.

6. Q--Can movie stars still escape income tax payments on their earnings abroad?

A--Not completely. A law enacted by the first session repeals the complete exemption enjoyed by Americans (movie stars and others) who work overseas for 17 months of an 18-month period. The new law exempts only the first \$20,000 of such overseas earnings.

7. Q--Has any official decision been reached on the effectiveness of AD-X2, the battery additive?

A--No, despite government tests and Congressional hearings. However, the Post Office Aug. 20 cancelled a fraud order (previously suspended) against use of the mails by the manufacturer to promote the rejuvenator. The cancellation noted that there still is substantial disagreement about AD-X2, but declared that the manufacturer's "intent...to deceive" had not been proved, as required before a fraud order can be issued and enforced.

8. Q--The Constitution provides that one-third of the Senate's seats -- 32 -- will be filled by election every two years. How much above this quota have we gone in recent years, because of deaths and resignations?

A--Thirty-five Senators were elected in 1952, 34 in 1950. In 1954, 35 seats will be at stake -- more if additional vacancies occur before then.

9. Q--Are all imported Mexican farm laborers illegal "wetbacks"?

A--No. Congress Aug. 1 extended the law authorizing controlled recruitment and importation of Mexican farm laborers. More than 197,000 were contracted for in 1952.

10. Q--Why has a Congressional committee delayed its investigation of gambling and other abuses charged to organized sports?

A--Chairman John W. Bricker (R Ohio) of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has said he is postponing a proposed inquiry because of uncertainty about his Committee's jurisdiction. So far, the courts have held that baseball -- and, therefore, probably other sports -- are not business in interstate commerce. Bricker said he will await a final court decision on pending baseball cases before reaching a conclusion on whether organized sports fall within his Committee's province.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report and Almanac pages on which additional data can be found: (1) 1091; (2) 1093; (3) Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 493, 499; (6) (7) 1107; (9) 1063, 374.